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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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DATE DISTR. 27 May 1955

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Agricultural Research Stations

1. The agricultural research station in Hradec nad Svitavou (N 49-43, E 16-29) was engaged in the testing of "quality" seeds regarding their suitability for use in the area. In addition, the research station experimented with camelina sativa. The station was founded in 1947 on the acreage of a former private farm. The total acreage was 90 ha. of agricultural land with about 83 ha. of arable land. There were about 10 permanent employees at the station. The chief had only an elementary agricultural education. He was not a graduate agricultural engineer. The station was not adequately equipped and, according to the chief, did not receive sufficient funds for operation. Originally, the station was the property of Kooperativa, Ltd., which became Oseva, National Enterprise, after 1948. Both firms handled imports, exports, and distribution. Oseva was liquidated in 1951 and, for about one year, the station was subordinate to the state farm in Svitavy (N 49-45, E 16-28). After that, [REDACTED]

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activities, with the exception of export and import, were handled by the enterprises for bulk purchases of the Ministry for Bulk Buying, and by the district depots for supply of materials. These depots were created from the former agricultural cooperatives and were to supply agricultural equipment and supplies to the local farms.

2. The agricultural research station in Filipov, near Caslav (N 49-55, E 15-24), was formed in about 1925 and had about 10 ha. of arable land. The station was engaged in experiments with rotation systems; the experiments were made on small plots of ground only.

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3. The agricultural research station for plant production in Viglas-Pstrusa (N 48-34, E 19-18) carried out experiments for improving grain. The station was founded in 1946 or 1947 on part of the acreage of the local state farm. The acreage of the station did not exceed 50 ha. The chief was a graduate engineer in agriculture; source did not know the number of employees. In 1951 and 1952 the station produced a new variety of wheat which was suitable for cultivation in the entire area of central Slovakia.
4. The agricultural research station in Diosek (P-49, T-30) experimented with grains and plants which required a dry climate, such as that which was typical in southern Slovakia and southern Moravia. The station was well equipped and had laboratories. It was an old research station which had been recently renovated. Source did not know when it was founded; however he knew that the station was in full operation in 1951.
5. The agricultural research station in Sesiles, near Komarno (N 47-48, E 18-08), was engaged in experiments with plants requiring a warm climate, such as rice, cotton, peanuts, etc. In 1951, the station was built on the location of a large old farm which was about 100 ha. in size. The majority of the employees were of Hungarian extraction.
6. There was an agricultural research station conducting experiments to improve clover and alfalfa in Tabor (N 49-25, E 14-40). It was a very small station, about two hectares in size, and had only three employees. The chief was Dr. Ing. Kolar (fnu), professor at the local agricultural school. Kolar experimented with the production of new varieties by crossing clover and alfalfa in order to achieve a higher yield per hectare. The results were successful but had not been tested in actual practice as of late summer 1954.
7. The agricultural research station in Slavice, about five kilometers west of Trebic (N 49-13, E 15-53), was engaged in testing clover and various fodder crop mixtures. The station was founded sometime after World War II on the location of a former private farm and had an acreage of approximately 90 ha. The station was well equipped. Dr. Ing. Varecka (fnu), who was about 50 years of age, was the chief.
8. The agricultural research station in Brno-Pisarky experimented with all varieties of agricultural plants. This was an old station which dated from World War II and had an acreage of about three hectares.
9. There was an agricultural research station which dealt with plant production in Hermanuv Mestec (N 49-57, E 15-40).
10. An agricultural research station which experimented with flax production was located in Temenice (N 49-59, E 16-57).
11. There was an agricultural research station which dealt with grape and wine production in Mutenice (N 48-55, E 17-01). The chief was Dr. Ing. Blaha (fnu), a professor at the agricultural institute in Brno.
12. An agricultural research station for vegetable production was located in Olomouc.
13. An agricultural research station for grape and wine production was located in Zernoseky (N 50-32, E 14-04). The acreage did not exceed 50 ha.

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14. There was a research station in Dobrovice (O-50, M 57) which experimented with the production of grains, mainly wheat. The acreage was about 50 ha.
15. Another research station for production of grains, mainly oats, was located in Vetrov, near Pribram (N 49-12, E 16-18).
16. A research station for experimenting with grasses was located in Roznov pod Radhostem (N 49-28, E 18-08).
17. A research station for plant production, mainly, source believed, flax and oats, was located in Bystrice nad Pernstejnem (N 49-31, E 16-16).
18. A research station for experimenting with pasture land was located in Rokytnice v Orlickych horach (N 49-44, E 13-36).

Agricultural Research Institutes

19. There was a research institute for tobacco cultivation located in Velky Bab (N 48-19, E 17-53). It had been transferred, in 1949 or 1950, to the premises of a former large farm there. This institute was not the only one of its kind in Czechoslovakia, but it was the most important one. The institute had an automatic tobacco kiln. Several of the employees were graduate engineers in agriculture.
20. The only research institute for sugar beet cultivation was located in Semice (O-51, G-12). The institute dated from the time of the First Republic and employed about 90 people. The chief was Dr. Václav Stehlik, a member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Science, but not a CP member.
21. There was a research institute for potato cultivation in Kerkov, located about 20 km. east of Havlickuv Brod (N 49-37, E 15-35). The institute was founded by the former Sativa, Ltd., to organize production and distribution of seed potatoes and production of potatoes for industrial use. Sativa, Ltd., was liquidated after 1948. The institute was the most important of its kind in Czechoslovakia. An experimental farm which was a branch of this institute was located in Valecov, about 14 km. northeast of Havlickuv Brod. The total acreage of the institute, including the branch farm, amounted to 300 or 400 ha.
22. A research institute which experimented with fodders was located in Brno-Cerna Pole. It was an old institute and was originally engaged in testing and analyzing commercial fodders and making recommendations for their utilization. Since 1953 the institute has been expanded, and experiments concerning the production of fodder crops have been added to the duties of this institute. The institute did not have an acreage of its own and conducted experiments on the acreage of the farm belonging to the agricultural institute in Brno. This farm was located in Zabeice, about 20 km. south of Brno. The institute also utilized acreage of state farms and Unified Agricultural Cooperatives (JZD) in the Brno Region. Dr. Ing. Herzig (fnu), a non-Communist who was about 55 years of age, was chief of the institute and supervised about 10 employees.
23. There was a research institute for plant production in Bratislava which specialized in the production of grapes and other fruits. This was an old institute and did not have land of its own, except for one hectare of vineyards. There were approximately 60 persons employed there.

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24. Another research institute for plant production was located in Kromeriz (N 49-18, E 17-24). This was also an old institute and it served the Hana area. The institute had a Department of Phytopathology which was well known.
25. Another research institute for plant production was located in Prague-Ruzyne.
26. A research institute for landscape gardening was located in Lednice (N 48-48, E 16-48).
27. A research institute for farming in general was located in Brno. This institute had a branch experimental farm in Pohorelice (N 48-59, E 16-31). The farm had about 300 ha. Another farm was subordinate to the experimental farm in Pohorelice; it was located in Branisovice, about six kilometers south of Pohorelice. The latter farm had an acreage of about 100 ha.
28. Another research institute for farming in general was located in Opava (N 49-50, E 18-13).
29. A research institute for agricultural phytopathology was located in Brno-Cerna Pole. This institute had no acreage of its own. The institute selected cases for research work from the entire territory of Moravia.
30. A research institute for flowers and vegetables was located in Pruhonic (N 50-00, E 14-34).
31. There was a research institute for animal production in Viglas-Pstrusa. [redacted] this was the only institute of its kind in Slovakia. The institute was founded in 1949 or 1950 on the premises of the state farm there and had approximately 450 ha. of agricultural land.

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[redacted] Siemens and Pinzgau breeds were used to develop this stock. These two breeds were common in Slovakia; the so-called "Czech Red-Multicolored" cattle were common in Bohemia and Moravia. This latter breed of cattle had been developed from the Bern-Hana breed. The work of the institute became necessary because the quality of brood cattle had been lowered and breeding records had become disorganized as a result of collectivization procedures. In addition to the development of brood stock, the institute was engaged in other projects concerning cattle, such as increasing productivity, sanitary conditions, etc. There were about 200 head of cattle kept at the institute. The institute also worked with sheep, hogs, and horses. Experiments with artificial insemination were conducted on sheep. It also attempted to determine the productivity of the Mangalica hog, a southern Slovak breed. This breed was more similar to wild boars than was the Czech white hog. The institute also kept Lipican brood mares. Lipican studs were kept at the state stud farm in Topolcianky (N 48-25, E 18-25).

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2. An institute for animal production similar to the one in Viglas-Pstrusa, but serving Bohemia, was located in Kostelec nad Orlicí (N 50-08, E 16-14). The institute worked mainly with hogs and cattle.

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33. Another institute for animal production which served Moravia was located in Sumperk (N 49-58, E 16-58). The main experiments conducted by the institute were with cattle.

34. [ ] approximately 50% of the total number of research stations and institutes in Czechoslovakia are mentioned in this report. [ ] the tasks of the various agricultural institutes and research stations were assigned to them by the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Science and that the institutes and stations were administratively subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture. However, [ ] the administrative setup appeared to be very confused and disorganized.

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